Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We have continued cause for expressing our gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the benefits and blessings which our country, under his kind Providence, has enjoyed during the past year. Notwithstanding the exciting scenes through which we have passed, nothing has occurred to disturb the general peace, or to derange the harmony of our political system. The great moral spectacle has been exhibited of a nation, approximating in number to 20,000,000 of people, having performed the high and important function of electing their Chief Magistrate for the term of four years, without the commission of any acts of violence, or the manifestation of a spirit of insubordination to the laws. The great and inestimable right of suffrage, has been exercised by all who were invested with it, under the laws of the different States, in a spirit dictated alone by a desire, in the selection of the agent, to advance the interests of the country, and to place beyond jeopardy the institutions under which it is our happiness to live That the deepest interest has been manifested by all our countrymen in the result of the election, is not less true, than highly creditable to them. Vast multitudes have assembled, from time to time, at various places, for the purpose of canvassing the merits and pretensions of those who were presented for their suffrages; but no armed soldiery has been necessary to restrain, within proper limits, the popular zeal, or to prevent violent outbreaks. A principle much more controlling was found in the love of order and obedience to the laws, which, with mere individual exceptions, every where possesses the American mind, and controls with an influence far more powerful than hosts of armed men We cannot dwell upon this picture without recognising in it that deep and devoted attachment on the part of the People, to the institutions under which we live, which proclaims their perpetuity. The great objection which has always prevailed against the election, by the People, of their Chief Executive officer, has been the apprehension of tumults and disorders, which might involve in ruin the entire Government A security against this, is found not only in the fact before alluded to, but in the additional fact that, we live under a confederacy embracing already twenty-six States; no one of which has power to control the election. The popular vote in each State is taken at the time appointed by the laws, and such vote is announced by its Electoral College, without reference to the decision of the other States. The right of suffrage, and the mode of conducting the election, is regulated by the laws of each State; and the election is distinctly federative in all its prominent features. Thus it is that, unlike what might be the results under a consolidated system, riotous proceedings, should they prevail, could only affect the elections in single States, without disturbing, to any dangerous extent, the tranquility of others. The great experiment of a political confederacy—each member of which is supreme—as to all matters appertaining to its local interests, and its internal peace and happiness,—while by a voluntary compact with others, it confides to the united power of all, the protection of its citizens, in matters not domestic—has been so far crowned with complete success. The world has witnessed its rapid growth in wealth and population; and, under the guide and direction of a superintending Providence, the developments of the past may be regarded but as the shadowing forth of the mighty future. In the bright prospects of that future, we shall find, as patriots and philanthropists, the highest inducements to cultivate and cherish a love of union, and to frown down every measure or effort which may be made to alienate the States, or the People of the States, in sentiment and feeling, from each other. A rigid and close adherence to the terms of our political compact, and, above all, a sacred observance of the guaranties of the Constitution, will preserve the union on a foundation which cannot be shaken; while personal liberty is placed beyond hazard or jeopardy. The guarantee of religious freedom, of the freedom of the press, of the liberty of speech, of the trial by jury, of the habeas corpus, and of the domestic institutions of each of the States—leaving the private citizen in the full ise of the high and ennobling attributes of his nature, and to each State the privilege, which can only be judiciously exerted by itself, of consulting the means best calculated to advance its own happiness;—these are the great and important guarantees of the Constitution, which the lovers of liberty must cherish, and the advocates of union must ever cultivate. Preserving these, and avoiding all interpolations by forced construction, under the guise of an imagined expediency, upon the Constitution, the influence of our political system is destined to be as lively and as beneficially felt on the distant shores of the Pacific, as it is now on those of the Atlantic Ocean. The only formidable impediments in the way of its successful expansion (time and space) are so far in the progress of modification, by the improvements of the age, as to render no longer speculative the ability of Representatives from that remote region to come up to the Capitol, so that their constitutents shall participate in all the benefits of Federal legislation. Thus it is that, in the progress of time, the inestimable principles of civil liberty will be enjoyed by millions yet unborn, and the great benefits of our system of Government be extended to now distant and uninhabited regions. In view of the vast wilderness yet to be reclaimed, we may well invite the lover of freedom, of every land, to take up his abode among us, and assist us in the great work of advancing the standard of civilization, and giving a wider spread to the arts and refinements of cultivated life. Our prayers should evermore be offered up to the Father of the Universe for his wisdom to consummate these high purposes.

One of the strongest objections which has been urged against confederacies, by writers on Government, is, the liability of the members to be tampered with by foreign Goverments or the People of foreign States, either in their legal affairs, or in such as affected the peace of others, or endangered the safety of the whole Confederacy. We cannot hope to be entirely exempt from such attempts on our peace and safety. The United States are becoming too important in population and resources not to attract the observation of other nations. It, therefore, may, in the progress of time, occur that opinions entirely abstract in the States in which they may prevail, and in no degree affecting their domestic institutions, may be artfully, but secretly, encouraged with a view to undermine the Union. Such opinions may become the foundation of political parties, until at last, the conflict of opinion, producing an alienation of friendly feeling among the People of the different States, may involve in one general destruction the happy institutions under which we live. It should ever be borne in mind, that what is true in regard to individuals, is equally so in regard to States. An interference of one in the affairs of another, is the fruitful source of family dissensions and neighborhood disputes; and the same cause affects the peace, happiness and prosperity of States. It may be most devoutly hoped that the good sense of the American People will ever be ready to repel all such attempts, should they ever be made.

There has been no material change in our foreign relations since my last Annual Message to Congress. With all the powers of Europe we continue on the most friendly terms. Indeed, it affords me much satisfaction to state, that at no former period has the peace of that enlightened and important quarter of the globe ever been, apparently, more firmly established. The conviction that peace is the true policy of nations, would seem to be growing and becoming deeper amongst the enlightened every where; and there is no people who have a stronger interest of cherishing the sentiments, and adopting the means of preserving and giving it permanence, than those of the United States. Amongst these, the first and most effective are, no doubt, the strict observance of justice, and the honest and punctual fulfilment of all engagements. But it is not to be forgotten that, in the present state of the world, it is no less necessary to be ready to enforce their observance and fulfilment, in reference to ourselves, than to observe and fulfill them, on our part, in regard to others.

Since the close of your last session, a negotiation has been formally entered upon between the Secretary of State and Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary residing at Washington, relative to the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon territory. That negotiation is still pending. Should it, during your session, be brought to a definitive conclusion, the result will be promptly communicated to Congress. I would, however, again call your attention to the reccommendations contained in previous messages, designed to protect and facilitate emigration to that Territory. The establishment of military posts at suitable points upon the extended line of land travel, would enable our citizens to migrate in comparative safety to the fertile regions below the falls of the Columbia, and make the provision of the existing convention for the joint occupation of the Territory by subjects of Great Britain, and the citizens of the United States, more available than heretofore to the latter. These posts would constitute places of rest for the weary emigrant, where he would be sheltered securely against the danger of attack from the Indians, and be enabled to recover from the exhaustion of a long line of travel. Legislative enactments should also be made which should spread over him the ægis of our laws, so as to afford protection to his person and property when he shall have reached his distant home. In this latter respect, the British Government has been much more careful of the interests of such of her people as are to be found in that country, than the United States. She has made necessary provision for their security and protection against the acts of the viciously disposed and lawless; and her emigrant reposes in safety under the panoply of her laws. Whatever may be the result of the pending negotiation, such measures are necessary. It will afford me the greatest pleasure to witness a happy and favorable termination to the existing negotiation, upon terms compatible with the public honor; and the best efforts of the Government will continue to be directed to this end.

It would have given me the highest gratification, in this, my last annual communication to Congress, to have been able to announce to you the complete and entire settlement and adjustment of other matters in difference between the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, which were adverted to in a previous message. It is so obviously the interest of both countries, in respect to the large and valuable commerce which exists between them, that all causes of complaint, however inconsiderable, should be, with the greatest promptitude, removed,—that it must be regarded as cause of regret, that any unnecessary delays should be permitted to intervene. It is true that, in a pecuniary point of view, the matters alluded to, are, altogether, insignificant in amount, when compared with the ample resources of that great nation; but they, nevertheless, more particularly that limited class which arise under seizures and detentions of American ships on the coast of Africa, upon the mistaken supposition indulged in at the time the wrong was committed, of their being engaged in the slave-trade,—deeply affect the sensibilities of this Government and People. Great Britain having recognised her responsibility to repair all such wrongs, by her action in other cases, leaves nothing to be regretted upon the subject, as to all cases prior to the Treaty of Washington, than the delay in making suitable reparation in such of them as fall plainly within the principle of others, which she has long since adjusted. The injury inflicted by delays in the settlement of these claims, falls with severity upon the individual claimants, and makes a strong appeal to her magnanimity and sense of justice for a speedy settlement. Other matters, arising out of the construction of existing treaties, also remain unadjusted, and will continue to be urged upon her attention.

The labors of the joint commission appointed by the two Governments to run the dividing line, established by the Treaty of Washington, were, unfortunately, much delayed in the commencement of the season, by the failure of Congress, at its last session, to make a timely appropriation of funds to meet the expenses of the American party. and by other causes. The United States Commissioner, however, expresses his expectation that by increased diligence and energy, the party will be able to make up for lost time.

We continue to receive assurances of the most friendly feelings on the part of all the other European powers; with each, and all of whom, it is so obviously our interest to cultivate the most amicable relations. Nor can I anticipate the occurrence of any event which would be likely, in any degree, to disturb those relations. Russia, the great nothern power, under the judicious sway of her Emperor, is constantly anvancing in the road of science and improvement; while France, guided by the councils of her wise sovereign, pursues a course calculated to consolidate the general peace. Spain has obtained a breathing spell of some duration from the internal convulsions which have, through so many years marred her prosperity; while Austria, the Netherlands, Prussia, Belgium, and the other powers of Europe, reap a rich harvest of blessings from the prevailing peace.

I informed the two Houses of Congress in my message of December last, that instructions had been given to Mr. Wheaton, our Minister at Berlin, to negotiate a treaty with the Germanic States composing the Zoll Verein, if it could be done—stipulating, as far as it was practicable to accomplish it, for a reduction of the heavy and onerous duties levied on our tobacco, and other leading articles of agricultural production; and yielding, in return, on our part a reduction of duties on such articles, the production of their industry, as should not come into competition, or but a limited one, with articles the product of our manufacturing industry. The Executive, in giving such instructions, considered itself as acting in strict conformity with the wishes of Congress, as made known through several measures which it had adopted; all directed to the accomplishment of this important result. The treaty was, therefore, negotiated; by which essential reductions were secured in the duties levied by the Zoll Verein, on tobacco, rice and lard, accompanied by a stipulation for the admission of raw cotton, free of duty. In exchange for which highly important concessions, a reduction of duties, imposed by the laws of the United States on a variety of articles, most of which were admitted free of all duty under the act of Congress commonly known as the Compromise law, and but few of which were produced in the United States, was stipulated for on our part. This treaty was communicated to the Senate at an early day of its last session, but not acted upon until near its close; when, for the want, as I am bound to persume, of full time to consider it, it was laid upon the table. This procedure had the effect of virtually rejecting it, in consequnce of a stipulation contaied in the treaty that its ratification should be exchanged on or before a day which has already passed.—The Executive, acting upon the fair inference that the Senate did not intend its absolute rejection, gave instruction to our Minister at Berlin to re-open the negotiation, so far as to obtain an extension of time for the exchange of ratifications. I regret, howaver, to say that his efforts, in this respect, have been unsuccessful. I am, nevertheless, not without hope that the great advantages which were intended to be secured by the treaty, may yet be realized.

I am happy to inform you that Belgium has, by an "arrete royale," issued in July last, assimilated the flag of the United States to her own, so far as the direct trade between the two countries is concerned. This measure will prove of great service to our shipping interest; the trade having, heretofore, been carried on chiefly in foreign bottoms. I flatter myself that she will speedily resort to a modification of her system, relating to the tobacco trade, which would decidedly benefit the agriculture of the United States, and operate to the mutual advantage of both countries,

No definitive intelligence has yet been received from our Minister, of the conclusion of a Treaty with the Chinese Empire; but enough is known to induce the strongest hopes that the mission will be crowned with success.

With Brazil our relations continue on the most friendly footing. The commercial intercourse between that growing Empire and the United States, is becoming daily of greater importance to both; and it is the interest of both that the firmest relations of amity and good will, should continue to be cultivated between them.

The republic of New Grenada still withholds, notwithstanding the most persevering efforts have been employed by our Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Blackford, to produce a different result—indemnity in the case of the brig "Morris." And the Congress of Venezuela, although an arrangement has been effected between our Minister, and the Minister of foreign affairs of that government for the payment of $18,000, in discharge of its liabilities in the same case—has altogether neglected to make provision for its payment. It is to be hoped that a sense of justice will soon induce a settlement of these claims.

Our late Minister to Chili, Mr. Pendleton, has returned to the United States without having effected an adjustment in the seconed clim of the Macedonian, which is delayed on grounds altogether frivolous and untenable. Mr. Pendleton's successor has been directed to urge the claim in the strongest terms; and in the event of failure to obtain a permanent adjustment, to report the fact to the Executive at as early a day as possible, so that the whole matter may be communicated to Congress.

At your last session, I submitted to the attention of Congress, the Convention with the Republic of Peru of the 17th March, 1841, providing for the adjustment of the claims of citizens of the United States against that Republic; but no definitive action was taken upon the subject. I again invite to it your attention and prompt action

In my last Annual Message, I felt it to be my duty to make known to Congress, in terms both plain and emphatic, my opinion in regard to the war which has so long existed between Mexico and Texas; which, since the battle of San Jacinto, has consisted altogether of predatory incursions, attended by circumstances revolting to humanity. I repeat now, what I then said, that, after eight years of feeble and ineffectual efforts to recover Texas, it was time that the war should have ceased. The United States had a direct interest in the question. The contiguity of the two nations to our territory was but too well calculated to involve our peace. Unjust suspicions were engendered in the mind of one or the other of the belligerents against us; and, as a necessary consequence, American interests were made to suffer, and our peace became daily endangered. In addition to which, it must have been obvious to all that the exhaustion produced by the war, subjected both Mexico and Texas to the interference of other powers; which, without the interposition of this Government, might eventuate in the most serious injury to the United States. This Government, from time to time, exerted its friendly offices to bring about a termination of hostilities upon terms honorable alike to both the billigerents. Its efforts in this behalf proved unavailing. Mexico seemed, almost without an object, to persevere in the war, and no other alternative was left the Executive but to take advantage of the well known dispositions of Texas, and to invite her to enter into a treaty for annexing her territory to that of the United States.

Since your last session, Mexico has threatened to renew the war, and has either made, or proposed to make, formidable preparations for invading Texas. She has issued decrees and proclamations, preparatory to the commencement of hostilities, full of threats, revolting to humanity; and which, if carried into effect, would arouse the attention of all Christendom. This new demonstration of feeling, there is too much reason to believe, has been produced in consequence of the negotiation of the late treaty of annexation with Texas. The Executive, therefore, could not be indifferent to such proceedings; and it felt it to be due, as well to itself, as to the honor of the country, that a strong representation should be made to the Mexican Government upon the subject. This was accordingly done; as will be seen by the copy of the accompanying despatch from the Secretary of State to the United States Envoy at Mexico.—Mexico has no right to jeopard the peace of the world by urging any longer, a useless and fruitless contest. Such a condition of things would not be tolerated on the European continent. Why should it be on this? A war of desolation, such as is now threatened by Mexico, cannot be waged without involving our peace and tranquillity. It is idle to believe that such a war could be looked upon with indifference by our own citizens, inhabiting adjoining States; and our neutrality would be violated, in despite of all efforts on the part of the Government to prevent it. The country is settled by emigrants from the United States, under invitations held out to them by Spain and Mexico. Those emigrants have left behind them friends and relatives who would not fail to sympathise with them in their difficulties, and who would be led by those sympathies to participate in their struggles, however energetic the action of the Government to prevent it. Nor would the numerous and formidable bands of Indians, the most warlike to be found in any land, which occupy the extensive regions contiguous to the States of Arkansas and Missouri, and who are in possession of large tracts of country within the limits of Texas, be likely to remain passive. The inclinations of those numerous tribes lead them invariably to war whenever pretexts exist.

Mexico had no just ground of displeasure against this Government or People for negotiating the treaty. What interest of hers was affected by the treaty? She was despoiled of nothing, since Texas was forever lost to her. The independence of Texas was recognized by several of the leading powers of the earth. She was free to treat—free to adopt her own line of policy—free to take the course which she believed was best calculated to secure her happiness. Her Government and People decided on annexation to the United States; and the Executive saw, in the acquisition of such a territory, the means of advancing their permanent happiness and glory. What principle of good faith then was violated? what rule of political morals trampled under foot? So far as Mexico herself was concerned, the measure should have been regarded by her as highly beneficial. Her inability to reconquer Texas had been exhibited, I repeat, by eight—now nine—years of fruitless and ruinous contest. In the meantime, Texas has been growing in population and resources. Emigration has flowed into her territory from all parts of the world, in a current which continues to increase in strength. Mexico requires a permanent boundary between that young republic and herself. Texas, at no distant day, if she continues separate and detached from the United States, will inevitably seek to consolidate her strength by adding to her domain the contiguous provinces of Mexico. The spirit of revolt from the control of the Central Government has, heretofore, manifested itself in some of those provinces; and it is fair to infer that they would be inclined to take the first favorable opportunity to proclaim their independence, and to form close alliances with Texas. The war would thus be endless; or, if cessations of hostilities should occur, they would only endure for a season. The interests of Mexico, therefore, could in nothing be better consulted than in a peace with her neighbors, which would result in the establishment of a permanent boundary. Upon the ratification of the treaty, the Executive was prepared to treat with her on the most liberal basis. Hence the boundaries of Texas were left undefined by the treaty. The Executive proposed to settle these upon terms that all the world should have pronounced just and reasonable. No negotiation upon that point could have been undertaken between the United States and Mexico, in advance of the ratification of the treaty. We should have had no right—no power—no authority, to have conducted such a negotiation; and to have undertaken it, would have been an assumption equally revolting to the pride of Mexico and Texas, and subjecting us to the charge of arrogance; while to have proposed in advance of annexation, to satisfy Mexico for any contingent interest she might have in Texas, would have been to have treated Texas, not as an independent power, but as a mere dependency of Mexico. This assumption could not have been acted on by the Executive, without setting at defiance your own solemn declaration that that Republic was an independent State. Mexico had, it is true, threatened war against the United States, in the event the Treaty of Annexation was ratified.—The Executive could not permit itself to be influenced by this threat. It represented in this, the spirit of our People, who are ready to sacrifice much for peace, but nothing to intimidation. A war, under any circumstances, is greatly to be deplored, and the United States is the last nation to desire it; but if, as the condition of peace, it be required of us to forego the unquestionable right of treating with an independent power, of our own Continent, upon matters highly interesting to both, and that upon a naked and unsustained pretension of claim by a third power, to control the free-will of the power with whom we treat—devoted as we may be to peace, and anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the whole world, the Executive does not hesitate to say that, the People of the United States would be ready to brave all consequences, sooner than submit to such condition. But no apprehension of war was entertained by the Executive; and I must express frankly the opinion that, had the Treaty been ratified by the Senate, it would have been followed by a prompt settlement, to the entire satisfaction of Mexico, of every matter in difference between the two countries. Seeing then that new preparations for the hostile invasion of Texas were about to be adopted by Mexico, and that these were brought about because Texas had adopted the suggestions of the Executive upon the subject of Annexation, it could not passively have folded its arms and permitted a war, threatened to be accompanied by every act that could mark a barbarous age, to be waged against her, because she had done so.

Other considerations of a controlling character influenced the course of the Executive. The treaty which had thus been negotiated, had failed to receive the ratification of the Senate. One of the chief objections which was urged against it, was found to consist in the fact, that the question of annexation had not been submitted to the ordeal of public opinion in the United States. However untenable such an objection was esteemed to be, in view of the unquestionable power of the Executive to negotiate the treaty, and the great and lasting interests involved in the question, I felt it to be my duty to submit the whole subject to Congress as the best expounders of popular sentiment. No definitive action having been taken on the subject by Congress, the question referred itself directly to the decision of the States and the People The great popular election which has just terminated, afforded the best opportunity of ascertaining the will of the States, and the People upon it. Pending that issue, it became the imperative duty of the Executive to inform Mexico that the question of annexation was still before the American People, and that until their decision was pronounced, any serious invasion of Texas would be regarded as an attempt to forestall their judgment, and could not be looked upon with indifference. I am most happy to inform you, that no such invasion has taken place; and I trust that whatever your action may be upon it, Mexico will see the importance of deciding the matter by a resort to peaceful expedients, in preference to those of arms. The decision of the People and the States, on this great and interesting subject, has been decisively manifested. The question of annexation has been presented nakedly to their consideration. By the treaty itself, all collateral and incidental issues, which were calculated to divide and distract the public councils, were carefully avoided. These were left to the wisdom of the future to determine It presented, I repeat, the isolated question of annexation; and in that form it has been submitted to the ordeal of public sentiment A controlling majority of the People, and a large majority of the States, have declared in favor of immediate annexation. Instructions have thus come up to both branches of Congress, from their respective constituents, in terms the most emphatic. It is the will of both the people and the States, that Texas shall be annexed to the Union promptly and immediately. It may be hoped that, in carrying into execution the public will, thus declared, all collateral issues may be avoided. Future Legislatures can best decide as to the number of States which should be formed out of the territory, when the time has arrived for deciding that question. So with all others. By the treaty, the United States assumed the payment of the debts of Texas, to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000; to be paid, with the exception of a sum falling short of $400,000, exclusively out of the prodeeds of the sales of her public lands. We could not, with honor, take the lands, without assuming the full payment of all incumbrances upon them.

Nothing has occurred since your last session, to induce a doubt that the dispositions of Texas remain unaltered. No intimation of an altered determination, on the part of her Government and People, has been furnished to the Executive. She still desires to throw herself under the protection of our laws, and to partake of the blessings of our federative system; while every American interest would seem to require it. The extension of our coast-wise and foreign trade, to an amount almost incalculable—the enlargement of the market of our manufactures—a constantly growing market for our agricultural productions—safety to our frontiers, and additional strength and stability to the Union,—these are the results which would rapidly develope themselves, upon the consummation of the measure of annexation. In such event, I will not doubt but that Mexico would find her true interest to consist in meeting the advances of this Government in a spirit it of amity.

Nor do I apprehend any serious complaint from any other quarter; no sufficient ground exists for such complaint. We should interfere in no respect with the rights of any other nation. There cannot be gathered from the act any design on our part to do so with their possessions on this Continent.—

We have interposed no empediments in the way of such acquisitions of territory, large and extensive as many of them are, as the leading powers of Europe have made, from time to time, in every part of the world. We seek no conquest made by war. No intrigue will have been resorted to, or acts of diplomacy essayed to accomplish the annexation of Texas. Free and independent herself, she asks to be received into our Union. It is a question for our own decision, whether she shall be received or not.

The two Governments having already agreed, through their respective organs, on the terms of annexation, I would recommend their adoption by Congress in the form of a joint resolution, or act, to be perfected and made binding on the two countries, when adopted in like manner by the Government of Texas.

In order that the subject may be fully presented in all its bearings, the correspondence which has taken place, in reference to it, since the adjournment of Congress, between the United States, Texas, and Mexico, is herewith transmitted.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the Convention concluded between the United States and Mexico on the 20th of November, 1843, have been transmitted through our Minister, for the concurrence of the Mexican Government; but, although urged thereto, no action has yet been had on the subject; nor has any answer been given which would authorize a favourable conclusion in the future.

The Decree of September, 1843, in relation to the retail trade, the order for the expulsion of foreigners, and that of a more recent date in regard to passports—all of which are considered as in violation of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the two countries, have led to a correspondence of considerable length between the Minister for Foreign Relations and our Representative at Mexico, but without any satisfactory result. They remain still unadjusted; and many and serious inconveniences have already resulted to our citizens in consequence of them.

Questions growing out of the act of disarming a body of Texian troops under the command of Major Snively, by an officer in the service of the United States, acting under the orders of our Government; and the forcible entry into the Custom house at Bryarly's Landing, on Red River, by certain citizens of the United States, and taking away therefrom the goods seized by the Collector of the Customs, as forfeited under the laws of Texas, have been adjusted; so far as the power of the Executive extend. The correspondence between the two Governments in reference to both subjects, will be found amongst the accompanying documents. It contains a full statement of all the facts and circumstances, with the views taken on both sides, and the principles on which the questions have been adjusted. It remains for Congress to make the necessary appropriation to carry the arrangement into effect, which I respectfully recommend.

The greatly improved condition of the Treasury, affords a subject for general congratulation. The paralysis which had fallen on trade and commerce, and which subjected the Government to the necessity of resorting to loans, and the issue of Treasury notes, to a large amount, has passed away; and, after the payment of upwards of $7,000,000, on account of the interest, and in redemption of more than $5,000,000 of the public debt, which falls due on the 1st of January next, and setting apart upwards of $2 000,000 for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, and meeting an instalment of the debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia—an estimated surplus of upwards of $7,000,000, over and above the existing appropriations, will remain in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year. Should the Treasury notes continue outstanding, as heretofore, that surplus will be considerably augmented. Although all interest has ceased upon them, and the Government has invited their return to the Treasury, yet they remain outstanding; affording great facilities to commerce, and establishing the fact that, under a well regulated system of finance, the Government has resources within itself, which render it independent in time of need, not only of private loans, but also of bank facilities.

The only remaining subject of regret is, that the remaining stocks of the Government do not fall due at an earlier day; since their redemption would be entirely within its control. As it is, it may be well worthy the consideration of Congress, whether the law establishing the sinking fund—under the operation of which the debts of the Revolution and last war with Great Britian were, to a great extent, extinguished—should not, with proper modification, (so as to prevent an accumulation of surpluses, and limited in amount to a specific sum,) be re-enacted. Such provision, which would authorize the Government to go into the market for a purchase of its own stock, on fair terms, would serve to maintain its credit at the largest point, and prevent, to a great extent, those fluctuations in the price of its securities; which might, under other circumstances, affect its credit. No apprehension of this sort is, at this moment entertained; since the stocks of the Government which but two years ago were offered for sale to capitalists, at home and abroad, at a depreciation, and could find no purchasers, are now greatly above par in the hands of the holders; but a wise and prudent forecast admonishes us to place beyond the reach of contingency the public credit.

It must also be a matter of unmingled gratification, that, under the existing financial system—resting upon the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816,—the currency of the country has attained a state of perfect soundness; and the rates of exchange between the different parts of the Union, which, in 1841, denoted, by their enormous amount, the great depreciation, and in fact worthlessness of the currency in most of the States—are now reduced to little more than the mere expense of transporting specie from place to place, and the risk incident to the operation. In a new country like that of the United States—where so many inducements are held out for speculation—the depositories of the surplus revenue, consisting of Banks of any description, when it reaches any considerable amount, require the closest vigilance on the part of the Government. All banking institutions, under whatever denomination they may pass, are governed by an almost exclusive regard to the interest of the stockholders. That interest consists in the augmentation of profits, in the form of dividends, and a large surplus revenue entrusted to their costody is too apt to lead to excessive loans and extravagantly large issues of paper. As a necessary consequenc, prices are nominally increased, and the speculative mania everywhere seizes upon the public mind.—A fictitious state of prosperity for a season exists; and, in the language of the day, money becomes plenty. Contracts are entered into by individuals, resting on this unsubstantial state of thing, but the delusion speedily passes away, and the country is overrun with an indebtedness so weighty as to overwhelm many, and to visit every department of industry with great and ruinous embarrassment.—The greatest vigilance becomes necessary on the part of Government to guard against this state of things. The depositories must be given distinctly to understand that the favors of the Government will be altogether withdrawn, or substantially diminished, if its revenues shall be regarded as additions to their banking capital, or as the foundation of an enlarged circulation. The Government, through its revenue has, at all times, an important part to perform in connexion with the currency; and it greatly depends upon its vigilance and care, whether the country be involved in embarrassments similar to those which it has had recently to encounter; or, aided by the action of the Treasury, shall be preserved in a sound and healthy condition.

The dangers to be guarded against are greatly augmented by too large a surplus of revenue.—When that surplus greatly exceeds in amount what shall be required by a wise and prudent forecast to meet unforseen contingencies, the Legislature itself may come to be seized with a disposition to indulge in extravagant appropriations to objects, many of which may—and most probably would—be found in conflict with the Constitution. A fancied expediency is elevated above constitutional authority; and a reckless and wasteful extravagance but too certainly follows. The important power of taxation, which, when exercised in its most restricted form, is a burden on labor and production, is resorted to, under various pretexts, for purposes having no affinity to the motives which dictated its grant, and the extravagance of Government stimulates individual extravagance, until the spirt of a wild and ill-regulated speculation, involves one and all in its unfortunate results. In view of such fatal consequences, it may be laid down as an axiom, founded in moral and political truth, that no greater taxes should be imposed than are necessary for an economical administration of the Government; and that whatever exists beyond, should be reduced or modified. This doctrine does in no way conflict with the exercise of a sound discrimination in the selection of the articles to be taxed, which a due regard to the public weal would at all times, suggest to the Legislative mind. It leaves the range of selection undefined; and such selection should always be made with an eye to the great interests of the country.—Composed as is the Union, of separate and independent States, a patriotic Legislature will not fail in consulting the interests of the parts, to adopt such course as will be best calculated to advance the harmony of the whole; and thus ensure that permanency in the policy of the Government without which all efforts to advance the public prosperity are vain and fruitless. This great and vitally important task rests with Congress; and the Executive can do no more than recommend the general principles which should govern in its execution.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of war, for an exhibition of the condition of the army; and recommend to you, as well worthy your best consideration, many of the suggestions it contains The Secretary in no degree exaggerates the great importance, of pressing forward, without delay, in the work of erecting and finishing the fortifications, to which he particularly alludes. Much has been done towards placing our cities and roadstands in a state of security against the hazards of hostile attack, within the last four years; but considering the new elements which have been, of late years, employed in the propelling of ships, and the formidable implements of destruction which have been brought into service, we cannot be too active or vigilant in preparing and perfecting the means of defence. I refer you, also, to his report for a full statement of the condition of the Indian tribes within our jurisdiction.—The Executive has abated no effort in carrying into effect the well-established policy of the Government, which contemplates a removal of all the tribes residing within the limits of the several States, beyond those limits; and it is now enabled to congratulate the country at the prospect of an early consummation of this object. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life; and through the operation of the schools established among them, aided by the efforts of the pious men of various religious denominations—who devote themselves to the task of their improvement—we may fondly hope that, the remains of the formidable tribes which were once masters of this country will, in their transition from the savage state, to a condition of refinement and cultivation, add another bright trophy to adorn the labors of a well-directed philanthropy.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, will explain to you the situation of that branch of the service. The present organization of the Department, imparts to its operations great efficiency; but I concur fully in the propriety of a division of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, into two Bureaux. The subjects, as now arranged, are incongruous, and require, to a certain extent, information and qualifications altogether dissimilar.

The operations of the squadron on the coast of Africa have been conducted with all due attention to the object which led to its organization; and I am happy to say that the officers and crews have enjoyed the best possible health, under the system adopted by the officer in command. It is believed the United States is the only nation which has, by its laws, subjected to the punishment of death, as pirates, those who may be engaged in the slave trade. A similar enactment on the part of other nations would not fail to be attended by beneficial results.

In consequence of the difficulties which have existed in the way of securing titles for the necessary grounds, operations have not yet been commenced towards the establishment of the Navy Yard at Memphis. So soon as the title is perfected, no further delay will be permitted to intervene. It is well worthy of your consideration, whether Congress should not direct the establishment of a rope-walk, in connection with the contemplated Navy Yard, as a measure not only of economy, but as highly useful and necessary. The only establishment of the sort now connected with the service is located at Boston; and the advantages of similar establishments, convenient to the hemp growing region, must be apparent to all.

The report of the Secretary presents other matters to your consideration, of important character in connection with the service.

In referring you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, it affords me continued cause of gratification to be able to advert to the fact that, the affairs of the Department, for the last four years, have been so conducted as, from its unaided resources, to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office a debt of nearly $500,000 existed against the Department, which Congress discharged by an appropriation from the Treasury. The Department, on the 4th of March next, will be found, under the management of its present efficient head, free of debt or embarrassment, which could only have been done by the observance and practice of the greatest vigilance and economy. The laws have contemplated, throughout, that the Department should be self-sustained; but it may become necessary, with the wisest regard to the public interests, to introduce amendments and alterations in the system. There is a strong desire manifested in many quarters, so to alter the tariff of letter postage as to reduce the amount of tax at present imposed. Should such a measure be carried into effect, to the full extent desired, it cannot well be doubted but that, for the first years of its operation, a diminished revenue would be collected, the supply of which would necessarily constitute a charge upon the Treasury. Whether such a result would be desirable, it will be for Congress, in its wisdom, to determine. It may in general be asserted that, radical alterations in any system should rather be brought about gradually, than by sudden changes; and by pursuing this prudent policy in the reduction of letter postage, the Department might still sustain itself through the revenue which would accrue by the increase of letters. The state and condition of the public Treasury has, heretofore, been such as to have precluded the reccommendation of any material change. The difficulties upon this head have, however, ceased, and a large discretion is now left to the Government.

I cannot too stronly urge the policy of authorizing the establishment of a line of steamships regularly to ply between this country and foreign ports, and upon our own waters, for the transportation of the mail. The example of the British Government is well worthy of imitation in this respect.—The belief is strongly entertained, that the emoluments arising from the transportation of mail matter to foreign countries, would operate of itself as an inducement to cause individual enterprise to undertake that branch of the task; and the remuneration of the Government would consist in the addition readily made to our steam navy in case of emergency by the ships employed. Should this suggestion meet your approval, the propriety of placing such ships under the command of experienced officers of the navy will not escape your observation. The application of steam to the purposes of naval warfare, cogently recommends an extensive steam marine as important in estimating the defences of the country. Fortunately, this may be attained by us to a great extent without incurring any large amount of expenditure. Steam vesseles to be engaged in the transposition of the mails on our principle water courses, lakes and parts of our coats, could also be so constructed as to be efficient as war vessels when needed; and would, of themselves, constitute a formidable force in order to repel attacks from abroad. We cannot be blind to the fact, that other nations have already added large numbers of steam ships to their naval armaments; and that this new and powerful agent is destined to revolutionize the condition of the world. It becomes the United States, therefore, looking to their security, to adopt a similar policy; and the plan suggested will enable them to do so at a small comparative cost.

I take the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and untiring industry which has characterized the conduct of the members of the Executive Cabinet. Each, in his appropriate sphere, has rendered me the most efficient aid in carrying on the Government; and it will not, I trust, appear out of place, for me to bear this public testimony. The cardinal objects which should ever be held in view by those entrusted with the administration of public affairs, are rigidly, and without favor or affection, so to interpret the national will, expressed in the laws, as that injustice should be done to none,—justice to all. This has been the rule upon which they have acted; and thus, it is believed that few cases, if any, exist, wherein our fellow-citizens who, from time to time, have been drawn here for the settlement of their transactions with the Government, have gone away dissatisfied. Where the testimony has been perfected, and was esteemed satisfactory, their claims have been promptly audited; and this in the absence of all favoritism or partiality. The Government which is not just to its own People, can neither claim their affection, nor the respect of the world. At the same time, the closest attention has been paid to those matters which relate more immediately to the great concerns of the country. Order and efficiency in each branch of the public service, have prevailed; accompanied by a system of the most rigid responsibility, on the part of the receiving and disbursing agents. The fact, in illustration of the truth of this remark, deserves to be noticed, that the revenues of the Government, amounting, in the last four years, to upwards of $120,000,000, have been collected and disbursed, through the numerous Governmental agents, without the loss, by default, of any amount worthy of serious commentary.

The appropriations made by Congress for the improvement of the rivers of the West, and of the harbors on the lakes, are in a course of judicious expenditure under suitable agents; and are destined, it is to be hoped, to realize all the benefits designed to be accomplished by Congress. I cannot, however, sufficiently impress upon Congress, the great importance of withholding appropriations from improvements which are not ascertained, by previous examination and survey, to be necessary for the shelter and protection of trade from the dangers of storms and tempests. Without this precaution, the expenditures are but too apt to enure to the benefit of individuals; without reference to the only consideration which can render them constitutional—the public interests and the general good.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the interests of this District, over which, by the Constitution, Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. It would be deeply to be regretted should there be, at any time, ground to complain of neglect on the part of a community which, detached as it is from the parental care of the States of Virginia and Maryland, can only expect aid from Congress, as its local legislature. Amongst the subjects which claim your attention, is the prompt organization of an asylum for the insane, who may be found, from time to time, sojourning within the District. Such course is also demanded by considerations which apply to branches of the public service. For the necessities in this behalf, I invite your particular attention to the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

I have thus, gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, presented you a true and faithful picture of the condition of public affairs, both foreign and domestic. The wants of the public service are made known to you; and matters of no ordinary importance are urged upon your consideration. Shall I not be permitted to congratulate you on the happy auspices under which you have assembled, and at the important change in the condition of things which has occurred in the last three years? During that period questions with foreign powers, of vital importance to the peace of our country, have been settled and adjusted. A desolating and wasting war with savage tribes, has been brought to a close. The internal tranquility of the country, threatened by agitating questions, has been preserved. The credit of the Government, which had experienced a temporary embarrassment, has been thoroughly restored. Its coffers which, for a season, were empty, have been replenished. A currency, nearly uniform in its value, has taken the place of one depreciated and almost worthless.—Commerce and manufactures, which had suffered in common with every other interest, have once more revived; and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness. Trade and barter, no longer governed by a wild and speculative mania, rest upon a solid and substantial footing: and the rapid growth of our cities, in every direction, bespeaks most strongly the favorable circumstances by which we are surrounded. My happiness, in the retirement which shortly awaits me, is the ardent hope which I experience, that this state of prosperity is neither deceptive nor destined to be short lived; and that measures which have not yet received its satisfaction, but which I cannot but regard as closely connected with the honor, the glory, and still more enlarged prosperity of the country, are destined, at an early day, to receive the approval of Congress. Under these circumstances, and with these anticipations, I shall most gladly leave to others, more able than myself, the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the public prosperity. I shall carry with me into retirement the gratifying reflection that as my sole object throughout has been to advance the public good, I may not entirely have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratification is heightened in no small degree by the fact that when, under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have found myself constrained to resort to the qualified Veto, it has neither been followed by disapproval on the part of the People, nor weakened in any degree their attachment to that great conservative feature of our Government.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON. *December*, 1844.

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

☞ We are requested to announce Col. WILLIAM H. NEAL, of Mecklenburg County, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade, North Carolina Militia, *vice* Gen'l. Means resigned.

☞ We are authorized to announce Maj. ROBT. S. YOUNG, of Cabarrus, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade North Carolina Militia in place of Gen. Means, resigned.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

Owing to the press of other matters last week, we had not time to write out the proceedings of the AGRICULTURAL FAIR held in this town on the week previous by the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society. And they are again crowded out by the President's Message and other matter which we are compelled to publish now, or they loose all their interest.—The proceedings shall appear in full in our next paper.

We may say now, however, that the FAIR, although the day was unfavourable, passed off very creditably to the members of our worthy association and to the public spirit of the farmers of our county. A large concourse of people were in attendance, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather; and a finer exhibition of stock and agricultural products we have never seen. We were, too, much gratified to see the growing interest evinced by all our farmers in the prosperity and onward progress of the Association. All see that it has done much to stimulate improvement in our system of agriculture, and emulation in the growing of fine stock. Its good effects are just beginning to be felt. Let all our farmers, and men of all professions, become members, and push forward the good work so nobly begun by a few.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This document will be found at length in our columns to-day. As every reader will peruse it for himself, we shall only say, that we consider it altogether one of the best documents of the sort we ever saw. It is a bold, independent, statesmanlike document, judicious in its recommendations and concise in its style. We think it will be read with almost universal satisfaction.

ELECTIONS *by the* LEGISLATURE.

Judge NASH has been elected to the Supreme Ct. Bench in place of Judge Gaston, by an almost unanimous vote over Judge Pearson. And DAID F. CALDWELL, Esq., has been elected a superior court Judge, by a large majority over Augustus Moore, of the eastern part of the State.

We have been compelled again to condense in a short space the proceedings of the legislature. We shall next week have room for a more detailed report of their doings. We are pleased to see that the subjects of rebuilding the Branch Mint at this place, and of erecting the Mecklenburg Monument, are occupying the attention of the legislature.

COMMUNICATED.

MR. EDITOR: I see by your last paper, that it was Dr. Joshua Boyd of Charleston, who started the foolish story that the New York Electors intended to cast the vote of that State for Van Buren instead of Polk. Well, really, I had thought the Doctor would be above such things. But is he not the same man, Mr. Editor, who wrote here some time ago, that if Polk was elected, he "hoped the country would be visited with 'war, pestilence and famine'"? A charitable wish indeed!—just such an one as we might expect from the author of the Charleston "Roorback." Now, I presume that the Democracy of Charleston and of South Carolina, are not aware that they are nurturing a man in their midst who, for their independent exercise of the rights of freemen, would consign them to purgatory—or, at least, to the horrors of "War, and pestilence, *and* famine." I would not injure Dr. B. in his business of tavern keeping, but only ask him to have a *leetle* charity for others.

TAM-O'SHANTER.

CONGRESS

Assembled on the 2d instant, and a quorum appeared in both Houses. On the first day little else was done than organize the two Houses, and appoint Committees to inform the President of their organization. On the second day, abolition triumphed in the House, and the South laid prostrate! The 25th Rule, excluding abolition petitions, was repealed, by a vote of 108 to 80! Of this 108, we blush to say six were southern whigs—the representatives of slave-holders: *Thomas L. Clingman*, of North Carolina, one whig from Kentucky, and four from Maryland! The South may now begin to prepare for the worste. The crisis is evidently approaching, when our constitutional right of property is to be tested. We hope the southern members will now meet this question as becomes the representatives of a constituency whose dearest rights are threatened—meet it in its broadest character, and see who are for disregarding the constitution and destroying its compromises. The time for resorting to expedients to avoid the issue is past—the real enemies of the Union should be made to stand forth, where the fire of public indignation may consume the political traitors. It is time the South should know her doom.

We are glad to see that Col. *Barringer* has moved in relation to re-building the Mint in this place. On the 5th inst., he introduced the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously—from which we infer that there will be no opposition to rebuilding the Mint, as there ought not to be:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to present to this House an estimate of the cost of again placing the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, in a condition for resuming its operations.

Another good thing done was, the rejection, by a vote of 105 to 68, of the following, introduced by *Davis* of Kentucky, a whig:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay over to the treasurer, or other proper authority of the several States of the United States, the sum of $9,367,214 99, the fourth instalment of the money in the treasury directed to be deposited with the several States by the act entitled "An act to regulate the deposites of the public money," approved June 23, 1836; the distribution hereby directed to be made quarterly in equal instalments, according to the provisions of the act aforesaid.

After a hard struggle, Mr. *Duncan* obtained leave to introduce a bill to so alter the law, as to make the Presidential election come on the same day in all the States of the Union. Since Clay's defeat, we suppose the whig Senate will agree to pass this law, intended to prevent fraud.

This is about all of interest that has been done in either House as yet.

The Rev. SEPTIMUS TUSTON, (Episcopalian) has been elected chaplain to the U. S. Senate; and the Rev. W. N. DAILY, (methodist) chaplain to the House of Representatives. We hope Mr. Daily will pray hard, and in particular for *Thomas L. Clingman* of North Carolina, that he may get forgiveness for having voted with Adams to repeal the 25th Rule, and thus flood Congress with Abolition petitions. Don't forget this, Mr. Daily; for to get forgiveness for this vote, he must look somewhere else than to his constituents.

NEW YORK SENATORS.

Gov. BOUCK has appointed the Hon. HENRY A. FOSTER, and the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON (the latter late Lieut. Governor of New York,) Senators in Congress from New York, in place of N. P. Tallmage and Silas Wright, resigned. It is unnecessary to say they are sterling Democrats and men of talents.

MISSOURI SENATORS.

The Hon. THOS. H. BENTON and Judge ATCHISON have been re-elected to the Senate from Missouri. Mr. Benton by 17 majority, and Judge Atchison by 78 majority. In candor we must say that we should not have shed many tears over the defeat of Benton by a better Democrat and a more honest politician.

WHERE'S "ROORBACK"?

The New York Electors assembled at Albany on the 4th instant, and by a unanimous voice, cast the vote of that State for JAMES K. POLK for President, and GEORGE M. DALLAS for Vice President. What "Roorback" will our whig friends start next?

COMING OVER!

The New York *Courier & Enquirer* and the Baltimore *American*, both heretofore strong Clay papers, have come out strongly for the Annexation of Texas, and squint strongly at supporting the leading measures of Polk's administration. The *American* is out for Polk in consequence of his anti-tariff notions, and the *Courier* in consequence of his Texas notions—though both were rabid tariff and anti-annexation papers during the late contest. The *American* says the southern whigs are all anti-tariff men, but gave up their *principles* in their devotion to Clay; and now he is defeated, they go with Polk against a tariff! What a streak of political morals! But we are glad to see our opponents returning to the ways of truth and correct political principles, on any conditions.

MR. TYLER.

The Madisonian concludes a long article reviewing the President's last message with the following just and true remarks:—"Surely no President was ever blessed with a more glorious close of his Administration, than President Tyler. The wisdom of his policy has been demonstrated, and the condemnation of all his enemies and persecutors, has been emphatically pronounced by the people."

The amount of treasury notes outstanding on the 1st inst., says the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Bibb, was $1,908,363 17.

☞ Messrs. REID and BARRINGER, will accept our thanks for early copies of the President's Message.

THE RAIL ROADS.

Our readers ere this, have discovered the enormous indebtedness of the State on account of the rail roads in the east. When the acts were passed by whig legislatures, for loaning the funds and credit of the State to these corporations, the Democrats opposed the passage of them, and told our opponents that such a course would load the State with a debt that could be paid only by increased taxes upon the people. This advice was not heeded; and ever since the whigs have striven to conceal from the people the facts in the case. The whig State government was charged last summer with having involved the State in debt on account of these rail roads, that the debt would have to be paid from the pockets of the people:—no response was made; the people were not allowed, *at that time*, to have light on the subject, they might have turned this faithless, money-squandering party out of power. But now when the contest is over, and the surplus funds of the State set apart for common schools and other purposes have been exhausted, the startling indebtedness of the State is disclosed by the Governor! And what is the remedy suggested? Why, sell the road and let the State buy it, and all is safe! (We allude to the Raleigh and Gaston road.) Yes, all would then be safe, when the Governor himself admits that the receipts on the road has not and never can more than pay expeses and keep it in repair.—But, says the Governor, the State would then have the best of security—*the State herself!* That is, the State would have the State as security for a debt paid by the State for an insolvent corporation! Do not the people now see what we long ago predicted, that the stockholders of this road, finding it to be worthless property, would ultimately throw it upon the State? And are they not about to reach the accomplishment of their designs under the reign of whiggery? It has seemed to us, that there has ever been a whig clique about Raleigh who regard that place and its interests as composing the State, and who demand that all legislation shall be directed to their aggrandizement. They have succeeded with all our whig legislatures, and now the people begin to reap the fruits—*an enormous State debt and increased taxes*, with the loss of our fund for the establishment of common schools!

INCONSISTENCY *and* FIBBING.

In his message of November, 1842, Gov. Morehead said he was opposed to a protective tariff, and "in favor of Free Trade, so far as that doctrine was practicable." In his last message, he says, that the "doctrine of Free Trade, whatever it may be in theory, is in practice a mere humbug, that in the late presidential contest no candidate appeared advocating that doctrine—both the rival candidates advocating the principle of protection."

Now, in the first place, what has changed Governor M. from a Free Trade man in 1842, to a tariff man now? If the doctrine of Free Trade was correct in '42, it can't be a humbug now. But probably the increased revenues under the tariff arising from the Governor's cotton factories have opened his eyes to the beauties of the protective system—that explains the change.

But when Gov. Morehead said that "in the late presidential contest both the rival candidates advocated the principle of protection," he knew he was fibbing. What! Col. POLK advocate protection!—His every vote on the subject, and every letter he wrote on it, and all the records of the late contest, give the lie direct to this assertion. If he was, as you say, a protection man, why, Governor, did you and all the protection whigs oppose him so bitterly? and why did your brother coon, Gov. Jones of Tennessee, write to Pennsylvania, just before the election that Polk was a Free Trade man out and out, and had so declared himself on the stump all over Tennessee? Oh no, Governor; we protest against your puny effort to make protective capital out of the election of James K. Polk. Clay was *the* tariff candidate: he was beaten, and with him fell, to rise no more, we trust, the odious protective system.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The abolition State of Massachusetts recently offered to South Carolina the grossest insult ever offered to a sovereign State of this confederacy.—Our readers are probably aware, that in South Carolina, as well as in several others of the Southern States, there is a law to punish scamps who are caught attempting to abduct slaves, and carry them to free States. Several abolitionists from Massachusetts having been caught and punished under this law, her authorities have had the impudence to appoint an agent to go and reside at Charleston, to arrest the course of this law, and carry any cases that may occur under it to the Supreme Court of the U. States; and this agent, *Samuel Hoar*, on arriving at Charleston, had the impertinence to notify Gov. Hammond of his errand! The Governor laid his letter before the legislature, now in session. The legislature, with that independence and devotion to the interests of their State, and the whole South, ever characteristic of South Carolinians, promptly directed the Governor to expel this vile incendiary from their soil; which he forthwith proceeded to do, by sending Col. Whitfield Brooke, a member of the legislature from Edgefield, to Charleston for that purpose. But Col. B. was saved the trouble: for the people of Charleston had already held a meeting and ordered the incendiary to leave, which he quickly did. We commend the moderation of our friends in South Carolina; but really we cannot well see how they could restrain themselves from giving the rascal a coat of tar and feathers.

VIRGINIA.

The legislature of this State assembled on the 2d instant. Parties are nearly equally balanced in the body, and therefore it is very uncertain whether a whig or Democratic U. S. Senator will be elected. The Democrats speak of running the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter or Gov. McDowell; and the whigs Mr. Rives. If the members vote as their Counties and Districts voted at the late Presidential election, a Democrat will be elected, and thus give us a majority in the U. S. Senate. One thing seems settled, to wit: that Rives cannot be elected. We hope not.

☞ The last Nashville *Union*, says that the President elect, Col. POLK, was at the Hermitage, on a visit to Gen. Jackson, on the 1st instant, in fine health, and of course in good spirits. Cannot our whig friends found another "Roorback" on this incident?

NATIVEISM.

This political fungus, which sprung up in an organized shape a year or two since in the northern cities, originated with the treasonable Hartford Convention. Do our citizens, who favor the views and schemes of the Native Americans, (as they falsely term themselves,) know that the very doctrines now advocated by this faction and the northern whigs generally, were embodied in certain amendments the Hartford Convention proposed should be made to the Constitution? Such is the fact. That body proposed as amendments to the Constitution, "the withdrawal of the representation allowed to the slave States, based upon the slave population—*the exclusion of aliens from office and from the privileges of citizenship, except after a residence of twenty one years*," &c. Is this not *whig Nativeism* of the present day? They also declared that the act admitting Louisiana into the Union, "would of itself *be a dissolution of the Union*"! Is this not anti-annexation whiggery of the present day? Comment is unnecessary.

FIANCES *of* NORTH CAROLINA.

We make the following synopsis of the Report of the Comptroller of Public Accounts, made to the present session of the legislature, being all our space will admit inserting:

LITERARY FUND.

Recapitulation of Receipts since Nov. 1, 1843.

Balance due Literary Fund 1st day of November, 1843	$63,043 99
Entries of Vacant Land	3,150 86
Bank Dividends Bank of the State	31,418 75
Bank Dividends Bank of Cape Fear	26,610 00
Principal on Loans by the Literary Board	21,956 12
Interest do do	4,677 68
Interest on Loans by the Internal Improvement Board	1,020 58
" Bonds of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company	17,190 00
" Bonds of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company	9,918 00
Amercement collected of R. W. Long, Sh'ff Rowan county	100 00
Sale or Shingles by order of Literary Board	545 73
Auctioneers	505 87
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors	2,424 26
Notes of George E. Badger & John M. Mason paid from Pub. Fund	890 21
Cape Fear Navigation Dividends	2,600 00
Amount of Receipts since 1st Nov. 1843 including amount on hand that day	$186,052 05

Recapitulation of Disbursements since Nov 1, 1843.

Proprietors of North American Review	5 00
Printing by order of the Literary Board	60 00
Loan by the Literary Board	2,500 00
Attorney's Fee (H. W. Miller)	85 00
Members of the Literary Board	876 00
R. L. Myers	119 55
A. C. Dickerson	180 00
Common Schools	117,897 10
Amount Disbursements	$121,722 65
Amount in hands of the Public Treasurer belonging to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund 1st day Nov. 1844	$64,329 40

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Recapitulation of Receipts since Nov. 1 1843.

Cherokee Bonds, Sale 1838	$18,653 02	
Cherokee Bonds, Sale 1836	644 00	
Principal on loans by Board of Internal Improvements	4,834 80	
Bank Dividends, Bank of Cape Fear	560 00	
Add balance on hand 1st day November 1843	27,049 94	
		51,741 76

Recapitulation of Disbursements since Nov. 1, 1843.

Pryor Reynolds, Secretary of Int'l Improvement Board, for Mathematical Instruments	106 75	
Expenses of the Members of Internal Improvement Board	169 00	
Thomas L. West, Clerk to the Internal Improvem't Board	300 00	575 75
Balance on hand 1st Nov. 1844.		$51,166 01

PUBLIC FUND.

Recapitulation of Receipts since Nov. 1, 1843.

Additional Returns of Public Tax for 1841	2 76	
Bank Dividends, Bank of Cape Fear	50 00	
Bank Tax, Bank of the State	2,243 25	
Bank Tax, Bank of Cape Fear	2,389 00	
Public Tax received from Sheriffs (Revenue)	78,042 66	
Green Hill for old Brick (sold for the State)	6 00	
Wilmington & Raleigh R. Road Bonds (Interest)	1,500 00	
Bank Tax, Merchants Bank of Newbern	562 50	
		84,796 17
Disbursements since 1st November 1843	$141,407 77	
Amount due Public Treasurer 1st November 1843	14,343 37	155,751 14
This Amount due Public Treasurer 1st Nov. 1844		$70,954 97
Am't due Prs't & Directors Lit'ry Fund Nov. 1, 1844	64,329 40	
Am't due Pres't & Directors of Int'l Imp'nt Fund November 1, 1844	51,166 01	115,495 41
Deduct am't due Public Treasurer 1st day Nov. 1844		70,954 97
Am't in the hands of the Pub. Treas'r 1st Nov. 1844.		$44,540 44

☞ The foregoing Statement is a true exhibit of Returns and Vouchers on file in the Comptroller's Office November 1st, 1844.

WM. F. COLLINS, *Comptroller P. A.*

Comptroller's Department, Nov. 1, 1844.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Report of the Postmaster-General, laid before Congress by the President, is published in the Globe of the 9th instant. Mr. Wickliffe says:—"The total transportation of the mails by horse, and in stages, rail-roads and steamboats, for the year ending 30th June, 1844, supplying 14,103 post-offices, at a cost of $2,938,551, was 35,409,624 miles, exceeding the transportation for the year 1841 by 413,100 ms. The income of the Department for the year ending 30th June, 1844, was as follows:

Letter postage, . . .	$3,676,161 53
Newspaper postage, . .	549,743 83
Fines, ...	135 00
Miscellaneous receipts, . .	11,245 48
Total revenue reported,	$4,237,285 83

The total amount of expenditure settled and paid during the same period, is $4,296,867 70.

The revenue collected by Postmasters, with very few exceptions, has been promptly paid and accounted for; and it is worthy of remark, that of the $17,488,087 18 collected by postmasters during the last four years, no material loss has been, or will be sustained by the government."

He also says, that for the same period, contractors and others having claims against the Department, have been promptly paid; and that all his assistants connected with the administration of the affairs of the Department, have discharged their duties faithfully and promptly.

He also says, that "the number of mail depredations reported to the Department for the three years preceding the 12th October, 1844 is 1,934. Amount of alledged loss, $462,135. Amount of money recovered, or loss satisfactorily ascertained, $304,242. One hundred mail depredators have been arrested and tried during the same period."

The whole report is very interesting, and we regret our inability to give further extracts from it in this week's paper.

"'Tis so, and pity 'tis, 'tis so!"

The Presidential Electors for this State assembled at Raleigh on the 4th instant, and with awful solemnity and in due form cast the vote of North Carolina for "that same old coon," Henry Clay. "Alas poor Yorick! I knew him well, Horatio." It is supposed that soon after the above occurrence at Raleigh, the following scene might have been witnessed near Ashland, Kentucky:

'Twas tardy twilight, and adown the west
The sun was sinking to his nightly rest,
The solemn shades were stretching far away,
And nature told the deep decline of day,
A few pale stars were peeping forth to view,
And all things wore a melancholy hue.

Within the hollow of an old ash tree,
Haggar'd, and wan, and gloomy, rested *he*—
That same old Coon—who, pressed by dire defeat,
Had found no refuge but in this retreat—
The victim of despair, within his lair,
He rent, with loud lament, the evening air!
Oh, 'twas a sad and solemn sight to see
The old Coon wrestling with his agony!
Sigh follow'd sigh; deep groanings came and went,
And seemed to burst their furry tenement.

Tho' late that Coon had met with wished success,
And victory all his prowlings seemed to bless;
Tho' his portentous doubts from him had flown,
And all he sought for seemed to be his own;
Yet to ambition he was now a martyr—
Justice had caught him—*he* had caught a tartar!
His notes triumphant had all died away,
As darkness gathers after lustrous day;
Disaster now usurped his wonted glee,
And forced the fountains from his swelling ee';
While with his tail he strove to wipe away
The tears that down his visage streamed alway.
His heart thus anguished, with a woful wail,
The Coon gave utterance to his doleful tale.

Oh, sad fate! oh, bitter fortune!
Once my heart, it was a boon;
But defeat and dire misfortune
Hath laid low this same old Coon!

Once about me hosts did rally,
As the stars about the moon;
But in disappointment's valley
They forsook this same old Coon!

Once I stood in peerless glory,
As the midday sun at noon;
But obscured, and old, and hoary,
Darkness covers this old Coon!

Fortune, friends, and hope forsake me—
Death would be a welcome boon!
Destiny will soon o'rtake me,
Vengeful to this same old Coon!

Ah! I thought that they were joking,
When they told they'd tree me soon;
But alas! I got a *Polk*-ing,
That has floor'd this same old Coon!

Hark, ye bats, to my lamenting!
List, ye screech owls, to my tune!
Tell them that I died repenting—
Warn all followers of the Coon!

Hushed was his hymn—his sorrow—song was o'er,
His rueful notes disturbed the night no more.
With his last wail his waning life had fled—
Prone dropped his head—that same old Coon was dead!
Yes, *he* was dead, whose awful name once rung
With praise and plaudits from each follower's tongue;
Whose might was potent, and whose sounding fame
Eclipsed the glory of each lesser name,
Let not triumph scoff his sinful stains,
Or exultation mock his cold remains.
The Coon was *dead*—all ghastly, grim and sere;
And as the night winds howled around his bier,
There came a train of Coons; with mournful tread,
To pay the last obsequies to the dead.
No word they spake; but overcast with gloom,
Silent and sad, they hollowed out his tomb.
Within no shroud they laid him to his rest,
But wrapped a *tariff tract* about his breast;
And one deep groan burst from that sad array,
And they consigned him to his kindred *clay*—
Then as a tribute to his exploits brave,
They dropped a *pistol* in the yawning grave;
All then united in the "ha, ha!" tune,
And raised a requiem to the fallen Coon.
No gilded fane they piled above his head,
But reared a "Roarback's Travels" o'er the dead;
For want of flowers to deck the sacred ground,
A *pack of cards* they scattered wide around;
Then poured a cup of cider on the sod,
As an oblation to their buried god!

Their task was done; then, with a sigh and shiver,
Each hastened to his home—far up Salt River.

STRAWS, JR.

LEGISLATURE

Senate, Monday, Dec. 2.—The Speaker appointed the following *Committees* on the part of the Senate:

On Lunatic Asylum—Messrs, Boyden, Taylor, Pasteur, Gwynn and Hargrave.

Penitentiary—Messrs. Elliott, Hill, Moody, Walker, and Bogle.

On Agriculture, Geological, Mineralogical and Agricultural Survey of the State—Messrs. Edwards, Halsey, Stallings, McMillan and Gavin.

On Military affairs—Messrs. Dockery, Wilson, Elliott, Pasteur and Cowper.

On changing the location of the Lincoln Court House—Messrs. Stowe, Stallings, Francis, Woodfin and Waddell.

On Rebuilding the Branch Mint—Messrs. Worth, Walker and Stowe.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Albright and Biggs.

On motion of Mr. Dockery so much of the Governor's Message as relates to enclosing the Capitol Square, was referred to a select Committee.

And on motion of Mr. Francis, so much as relates to altering the time of holding elections in this State, was referred to a select Committee of five.

House of Commons.—The Clerk announced the following Commitees:

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Clayton, J. G. Dickson, Doak and Dunn.

Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.—Messrs. Littlejohn, Phifer and Shaw.

Branch Mint.—Messrs. Kirk, Harriss and Rankin.

Penitentiary.—Messrs. McLean, Sanders and Jackson.

Lincoln Court House.—Messrs. Puryear, N. Wilson, Waddill, Foy and Hamrick.

Two Bills were introduced by Messrs. Brogden and Scales, to prevent the levying of Executions upon growing Crops, until said Crops were matured. Said Bills were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Speaker announced to the Senate, that Messrs. Woodfin, Walker, Elliott, Biggs and Louis Thompson, form the committee on the Mecklenburg Monument Association.

Senate. Thursday, Dec. 5. The following Engrossed bill was received from the House, and passed its first reading:

Bill to cede a portion of Rutherford county to that of Henderson.

The following Resolution offered by Mr. Edwards, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be directed to report to the Senate, the whole amount of Stock held by the State in incorporated Companies—specifying the amount in each Company, and the fund to which it belongs; also, what investments, if any, have been made since the last Legislature, and for what fund; and what sum or sums, if any, belonging to the Literary or Internal Improvement fund remains uninvested—and also the several sums or debts due the State (except Bonds for Cherokee Lands) and the fund to which they belong.

The Chair announced Messrs. Shepard, Edwards, Waddell, Cameron and Frances, to compose the Committee, on the part of the Senate, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the changing of the time of holding the elections in this State.

Senate, Tuesday Dec. 3.—On motion of Mr. Eaton, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, providing that when a debtor makes a Deed in Trust to secure creditors, the same shall inure to the benefit of all creditors, and if there should be a deficiency to pay all, the trust fund shall be disbursed *pro rata*.

The Bill to attach a portion of the Militia of the 69th Regiment to the 68th, was taken up and passed the second reading.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Mebane, Graves, Haughton, Cherry, Nixon and Martin, to compose the Select Committee upon the subject of Rail Roads of this State.

Mr. Graves asked the House to excuse him from serving on this Committee, as he was already on two laborious Committees. The House granting his request, Mr. Wilder was substituted in his place.

Mr. Lord, as Chairman of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the Bill to establish a new County by the name of Graham, recommending its rejection. This report was, on motion of Mr. Reid, laid on the table.

Hiring and Renting

WILL be Hired, to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the first day of January next, for the term of twelve months, FIFTEEN or TWENTY *LIKELY NEGROES*, consisting of men and women.

ALSO,

Will be rented at the same time and place, for the same term, a PLANTATION, in the Providence settlement, known as the Kendrick tract.

Also, one other PLANTATION, on Campbell's creek, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Hannah Wallace, and James Wilson.

Also, one other PLANTATION on Sugar creek, near Charlotte, being a portion of the tract whereon the late Dr. Stephen Fox resided.

C. J. FOX, Agent
for Margaret P. Fox and others.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88..th

Renting and Hiring.

WILL be Rented publicly in Charlotte, on the 1st day of January next, the HOUSES and LOTS formerly owned by the late James M. Hutchison, for the term of twelve months.

ALSO.

At the same time and place, four valuable NEGROES will be hired to the best bidder for the term of twelve months, to wit: BONAPARTE, the Barber, HENRY, a rough carpenter, RACHAEL, and DOVEY, both good cooks and experienced house servants.

THOMAS L. HUTCHISON.

Elysian Grove, Dec. 3, 1844. 87..3t

☞ Any of the above property can be rented or hired privately by application to the subscriber, on or before the 1st January. T. L. H.

Sale and Hiring.

AS Agent of Sarah B. Cheek, I will sell to the highest bidder, at her residence in Steel Creek, on the Martin's Ferry road, *on Friday the 27th inst.*, the following property, to wit:

FOUR VALUABLE

NEGROES,

CONSISTING OF MEN AND WOMEN.

ALSO,

A quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils; Corn and Fodder; a quantity of Roughness;

SEVERAL HEAD OF

HORSES AND CATTLE;

A YOKE OF OXEN,

And a variety of articles not herein specified.

Terms: For the Negroes, cash will be demanded. On the other articles a credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security,

ALSO,

At the same time and place, I will hire to the best bidder, for the term of twelve months, several very likely Negroes, men and women—among them two good blacksmiths and one stone-cutter.

JOHN M. POTTS. Agent
For Sarah B. Cheek.

December 6, 1844. 87...tf

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88..F

Hiring.

ON the first day of January next, I will hire to the best bidder, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, for the term of twelve months, all the Negroes belonging to the estate of George Means.

SAML. LAWING, Guardn.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88..th

To Hire.

THE subscriber, living 14 miles south of Charlotte, has 6 or 7 likely NEGRO MEN to hire privately. JOHN W. POTTS.

Decr. 6, 2844. 87...2t

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Session, 1844.

SARAH E. HILL
VS.
MILES HILL. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case, Miles Hill, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months successively, in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead to or answer plaintiff's petition, or it will be set for hearing *ex parte*.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Ct. at Office, the 4th Monday in Aug., A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

J. B. KERR, c. M. s. c.

Decr. 6, 1844. Prs. fee $10 87...3m

CHARLOTTE

Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Hampton & Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by H. T. Sloan, 2 doors south of the Courthouse; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians.—Dr. Caldwell, office opposite Charlotte Hotel; Dr. T. Harris, opposite Mansion House; Dr. C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House; Drs. Happoldt & Taylor, office 1st door south of Wm. Carson's Store; Dr. A. Williams, office at his dwelling three squares southwest of the courthouse

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm. R. Myers, office in Hutchison's buildings; F. H. M'Dowell, office adjoining Mr. Myers'; N. W. Alexander, office at the Mansion House; John F. Hoke, office in Hutchison's buildings.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; C. E. Moss & Co., 1st door north of courthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of courthouse; H. B. Williams 1st door south of the courthouse; Brem & Alexander 2nd door north of the courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—Samuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; N. A. F. Brewer, Hutchison's buildings.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, 2d door north of Charlotte Hotel.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 1st door south of Mansion House; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carriagemakers.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up an extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmith.—Wm. F. Alexander, next door south of Overman & Trotter.

Auctioneer—William A. Todd.

Bookbinder—William Hunter.

Carpenters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. Sterling; Admiral N. Gray.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlan.

Brickmason—James Eagle.

Grocers.—H. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse

Superior Court Clerk—J. B. Kerr, office 1st door south of Carolina Inn.

County Court Clerk—C. T. Alexander Jr. office oining that of superior court clerk.

Coroner—Henry C. Owens.

CHARLOTTE RETAIL PRICES.

Bacon,	6½ a 8
Bagging,	18 a 22
Bale Rope,	8 a 10
Bees wax,	20 a 25
Cheese,	10 a 12½
Coffee,	8 a 12½
Drugs & Paints,	
Copperas,	6¼
Indigo,	125 a 200
Saleratus,	20 a 25
White lead in Kegs,	275 a 300
Blue Stone,	20 a 25
Allum,	10 a 12½
Domestic Goods.	
Shirtings Brown,	6¼ a 12
Bleached,	6¼ a 18¾
Calicoes,	6¼ a 25
Stripes,	12½ a 20
Plains,	15 a 25
Checks,	12½ a 25
Negro Linseys,	20 a 33
Satinets,	50 a 150
Broad Cloth, per yd.,	200 a 10,00
Cassimeres,	75 a 4,00
Flour, in Barls,	3½ a 4,00
Feathers	25 a 28
Gun powder,	37½ a
Iron,	3½ a 4
Hoop,	10
Leather, sole,	22½ a 28
Lead,	10
Lard,	8 a 10
Molasses,	40 a 50
Nails,	6½ a 8
Lintseed Oil, per gal.	100 a 112
Lamp, do do	125 a 200
Rice, per lb.	5 a 6¼
Sugar,	10 a 12½
Loaf,	16½ a 18¾
Steel Cast,	a 25
English Blister	18 a 19
German,	a 19
American,	a 12½
Twine,	25 a
Tallow,	7 a 10
Tobacco,	10 a 50
Shoes Boy,	37 a 100
Children,	25 a 50
Thick mens,	75 a 150
Kip,	100 a 125
Calf,	150 a 300
Ladies,	50 a 175
Hats, (wool,)	50 a 200
Fur, do do	100 a 600
Caps, leather,	18 a 37½
Fur, do do	200 a 1,00
Blankets,	50 a 150
Bed, per pair,	300 a 750
Trace Chains,	62½ a 100
Anvils, mouse-holes,	16½ a 18

"Encourage Home Industry."

Coach and Carriage

MANUFACTORY.

OVERMAN & TROTTER

TENDER their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement extended to them in their business heretofore, and beg leave to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in their line in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the South. They have on hand a number of vehicles of their own manufacture which they will sell on very accommodating terms, and warrant to do good service. They have

CARRIAGES,

Barouches,

Buggys, Sulkeys, Carry-Alls,

and every other vehicle used in this country, manufactured of the best materials and by experienced workmen. They ask those wishing such articles, to give them a call before sending elsewhere.

☞ Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly, on moderate terms.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-F.

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON

Stage Line.

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincolnton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

Dec. 30, 1843. 41-F

House and Sign Painting

AND

PAPER HANGING.

JOHN W. RAINEY, having located himself permanently in Concord, N. C., tenders his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the tools and materials necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for several years engaged at it, he hopes by unremitting attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

Ornamental, Sign, Flag, and House Painting, and Paper Hanging,

will be promptly executed in a superior style, and at moderate charges. Specimens of his work may be seen in any of the surrounding villages. He will attend to calls in any of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Stanly, or Anson. Orders for signs will be thankfully received, and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

Concord, Feb. 28, 1844. 50—1y.

Negro Hiring.

ON the first of January next at the Plantation of the late ELI SPRING Dec'd., I will hire to the best bidder for one year, all the *Negroes* belonging to the Minor Hairs of said Deceased. Notes for previous hire must be paid, or they will shortly be put in suit.

JOHN SPRINGS, Guardian.

Nov. 29th, 1841. 186—3w.-**

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Thomas Goodlake on the 18th day of November, 1842 I will expose to public sale on Saturday the 14th. day of December next, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, **One Tract of Land** lying in the county of Mecklenburg, adjoining the lands of Isaac Henderson, John S. Means, J. H. Bissle and others, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN ACRES. Terms, note payable in Bank.

R. R. TAYLOR, Trustee.

November 18, 1844. 85 ts.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE residence and plantation annexed, formerly the property of James Connor, Esq., dec'd., and recently occupied by the late Mrs. L. Connor, is now offered for sale. The place is situated on the great road leading from Salisbury to Lincolnton and within one mile of Beatty's Ford. The Tract contains

700 Acres,

a large portion of which lies on the banks of the Catawba River.

The improvements are handsome, and in good repair, and the situation one of the most healthy, pleasant and cheerful in the country.

For terms, which will be liberal, and other particulars, I refer to Mr. Rufus Reid, and Mr. Robert McDowell, near the premises.

H. W. CONNOR.

Nov. 11, 1844. 84-4t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the plantation on which he now lives. 5 miles from Charlotte on the Mason Ferry road; containing

120 Acres

of first rate land. It is well proportioned with upland, low grounds and meadows, and with abundance of timber of the very best quality and of all descriptions common to this part of the country. Together with a pretty situation, good house and out houses, and excellent water. Any person wishing to purchase good land would do well to call soon and examine the premises.

S. M. FULLWOOD.

Nov. 22, 1844. 85-4w.

CHARLOTTE Female Academy.

THE friends and patrons of this Institution, are respectfully informed that it is now open for the reception of pupils.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.

N. B—Board can be had in the village, or in the Academy.

Nov. 15, 1844. 84-

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }

May 27, 1844. 62-

MEDICAL.

DRS. J. M. HAPPOLDT & M. B. TAYLOR having associaied in the Practice of Physic, tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country.

Their Office is kept in the one at present occupied by Dr. Happoldt, one door south of Mr. William Carson's Store, where they may be found when not professionally absent.

Cases requiring consultation shall receive the attention of both without additional charge.

May 3d, 1844. 59---F.

MEDICAL.

DR. AVERY WILLIAMS, having permanently located himself in the Town of Charlotte, would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of the Town and vicinity.—From several years experience in the practice of his profession, he feels confident of giving perfect satisfaction. Letters of reference will be given to those who may require them. Dr. Williams may for the present be found at the Charlotte Hotel.

March 29, 1844.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carfeul attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11 1843 "::::F

MEDICAL

DR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr. McKenzie, nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithfull attention.

Charlotte, June 5, 1844. 64--F.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having lately received a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a great variety, and, also, a good assortment of CAST IRON, *COOKING AND OTHER STOVES*; would respectfully invite all who may be disposed, to call and examine their stock. They will take in exchange for any goods, or wares they keep, Feathers, Beeswax, old Copper, and Fur Skins. They are also prepared to furnish Stove pipes and Tin ware in any quantity that may be called for.

J. SUMNER, & Co.

October 16. 1844. 4w.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do., Gold gards and fob chains and keys; brest-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives.—Low for cash.

T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, April 19 1844.

Charlotte Drug Store.

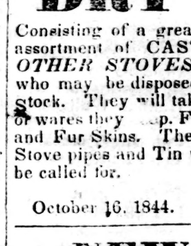
JUST RECEIVED, the best assorte supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59--F.

TAILORING.



A. BETHUNE having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for the 1844-5, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the Tailoring business, two doors north of the Charlotte Hotel where he will be gratified to to receive a call from such as may want his service. Of past favors he is not forgetful;—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.

October, 1844. 80--F.

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5 OR 600 Bushels of corn to sell—50 cents cash by

JOHN W. POTTS.

October 4 1844. 78

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this Office.

Sale of Land and NEGROES.

WILL be sold on the second day of January next, at the Store of Thomas P. Grier, in Steel Creek, the Plantation, on which the late Nancy Strong, Decd. resided, contaning

143 Acres

of good Land, the above Plantation is situated on the waters of Steel Creek, adjoining the lands of Dr. Harris, Huge Harris and Mrs. Burton; on the Plantation is a good new

Dwelling House,

and all necessary out Buildings

Also,

On the same day will be sold two or three valuable

Negroes;

one of which is a first rate

Shoe-Maker

And all the *NEGROES* to the Heirs of Charles Strong Decd. will be hired for the term of one year.

JOHN M. STRONG. Admr.

Nov. 29th, 1844. 86—ts.

☞ The Journal is requested to copy.

Notice.

ALL persons holding receipt on Samuel C C. Harrison dec'd, as a constable of this county are hereby notified to come forward and produce their receipts, pay cost and lift their papers; they will be found in the hands of the subscriber.

F. H, MAXWELL.

Aug. 21, 1844. 75:::3t.

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-F

December 9, 1843.

The Poor House.

THE board of Wardens of the Poor of Mecklenburg County, wish to employ some man with a small family, as a steward at the Poor House; to take charge of the Paupers, farm, and every thing else, belonging to the establishment for the year 1845. The Board will meet in Charlotte on Saturday the 21st of December next, at 12 o'clock. Any person wishing to offer their services, would do well to meet the board on that day, or send their proposal in writing sealed up, or leave it at the Post Office, any time between this and the day above named.

THOS. L. HUTCHISON, Ch'n.

Elysian Grove, Nov. 14, 1844. 84-3t

NOTICE.

THERE was a small sorrel filly sen to my care by some one from Lancaster S. C., with the Lancaster Stage driver, with a request that I should keep said horse till it was called for by a Mr. Bradshaw, (her owner.) As I can find no one by that name, I shall sell said horse to the highest bidder on the 12th day of December next, to pay the expense of find, unless called for before that time.

T. F. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, Nov. 29, 1844. 86--F

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

THE BLACK (or Allebasi's) SALVE,
ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS,
AND ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

The SALVE is an invention of old Dr. Kittridge of Mass. It affects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other Medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Leats, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rhematism chronic or inflammatory, Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, and swelled neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS should be used. A pamphlet furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use; for while they are a thorough cathartic, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active, and healthy condition, they possess alterative virtues unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their oirgin in the stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsy, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a pamphlet from the Agents—see directions in pamphlet.

THE PLASTERS, only 12½ cents, are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defeat which judges notice in all others.—The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy these Plasters for all pains and weakness in the back, bowels, side, chest, loins, muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, coughs, colds, nervous affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ Lyman W. Gilbert, No. 214 Fulton street New York, wholesale dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

NELSON P. LILES. Lilesville, Anson Co.
KENDALL & STACY, Wadesboro'.
ELI STEWART, Coburn, Union Co.
B. OATES, Charlotte, N. C.

May 3d, 1844. 59--F.

DR. D. JAYNE'S *FAMILY MEDICINES.*

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		$1 00
"	Hair Tonic "	1 00
"	Tonic Vermifuge "	0 50
"	Carminative Balsam, large,	0 50
"	" " small,	0 25
"	Sanative Pills, per box,	0 25
"	American Hair Dye,	0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has no hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their entire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience that they will be found eminently successful in removing those diseases for which they are severally recommended.

☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually looses ens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840.

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. However, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NU FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,

Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysenentery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants, and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of various derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, and the *only* article worthy of the least confidence for curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by *B. OATES.*

June, 1844. 62-

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of involuable Eamily Medicines, among which are

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a a similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following certificate from Mr. *Isaac M. Thomas*, a highly respectable merchant of *Talladega Springs, Alabama:*

TALLEDEGA SPRINGS, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 60 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peters' Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or nor releif. At last was recommended Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel willing to be without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.

For sale by B. Oates, Charlotte,
by J. & R. Winecoff, & Co., Concord,
by J. Hoke, Lincolnton,
by Dr. C. Robe, Greenville.
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enniss, Salisbury,

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post Offices throughout the State.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

"Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good."

None need suffer with that distressing complaint CHILLS AND FEVERS, or FEVER AND AGUE, for it is speedily and permanently cured by Dr. HULL'S celebrated ANTI-FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to direction, and do not sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability, physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Life Post Office, Talledega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills in our families in several cases of Fever, and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case have they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and would cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

Feb. 9, 1843, JAMES BAGLY,
May 3, " JAMES MONTGOMERY.
June 29, " HARRIS TAYLOR.

For sale by B. Oats, Charlotte,
J. & R. Winecoff, & Co. Concord,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enness, Salisbury.

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price $1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

Cough Lozenges.

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are most rapidly superceding all other preparations for the releif of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Catarrah, Tightness of the chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influences and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

ALSO DR. HULL'S

Worm Lozenges.

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

Lauderdale Co. (Tenn.) Aug. 9, 1844.

DR. CALVIN E. HULL.

DEAR SIR: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my famiiy, please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,
LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by

B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 85-F

Negro Hiring.

ON Friday the 27th instant, at the plantation of the late Dr. S. S. Harris, deceased, we will hire to the best bidder, for one year, all the Negroes belonging to the minor heirs of said deceased.

CHARLES J. HARRIS, } Ex'rs.
DAVID PARKS. }

December 6, 1844. 87..th